

Adair County News

VOLUME XXII

COLUMBIA, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1919.

NUMBER 13

ENDING OF A PEACEFUL LIFE.

Mrs. Sarah A. Chewning, The Beloved Wife of B. F. Chewning Closes After a Long Illness.

INTERMENT IN CITY CEMETERY.

For fifty-four years the subject of this writing and her devoted husband walked hand in hand as companions. Their joys and sorrows were shared together, as attentive to each other in all these years as they were when they took the marriage vows. Their children are all married but one, Mr. A. S. Chewning, and his business has called him from the parental roof during the past several years, his father and mother being comfortably situated in their home.

Some months ago Mrs. Chewning began to decline, and she gradually grew weaker, though able to sit up most of the time. She had the attention of the best physicians and close nursing, but the hand of Providence could not be stayed, and last Friday morning, about 9:30 o'clock her spirit went to God who gave it.

The deceased was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Cowherd, of Green county, and she was married to her surviving husband fifty-four years ago, near Ebenezer church. When quite a young woman she made a profession of her faith in Christ, united with the Baptist Church, and lived up to her profession until God called her to a better world.

Besides her husband she leaves one daughter, Mrs. J. P. Hutchison, this place, and two sons, to our knowledge, Mr. Robt. Chewning of Coburg, and Mr. A. S. Chewning, Columbia, and a number of grandchildren, and six great grandchildren. She was seventy-three years old.

The funeral services were held in the Baptist church, this place, Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock conducted by Rev. L. C. Kelley, of Campbellsville, who paid high tribute to the life and Christian character of the departed. Many friends were present to pay their respects to the passing of this good woman.

There were many handsome floral designs.

Off For The West.

Mr. J. W. Walker, wife and son, J. Frank, left this morning for Okeene, Oklahoma. After remaining there a week a decision will be reached on a permanent location. They have Colorado and New Mexico in view. Mrs. Walker has not been in good health for some time and the removal to a higher altitude is for her benefit. Her many friends here hope that the change will ultimately restore her to perfect health. Jim Will is an energetic, thrifty man, and there is not a doubt but he will make all ends meet in any old State. It goes without saying that this family has the best wishes of the people of Columbia and Adair county.

Reward.

I will pay \$10.00 for the return of two 2 year old yellowish Jersey heifers to me. Both have horns and darker about the heads and necks than the other parts of their bodies. Strayed off about four weeks ago.

Jas T. Page.

Notice.

All persons owing me debts and accounts, please call and settle at once. My time is very limited and my business must be closed up immediately.

D. M. Moore, Garlin Ky.
12-2t

The schools of Columbia are progressing finely, and new students are daily arriving.

In Memory of Larue P. Hurt.

On the morning of Jan. 2, 1919, the Montpelier community was shocked to learn that Mr. Larue P. Hurt had suddenly died at his late home at this place.

The deceased was 66 years old and was one of the best citizens that this community ever afforded. Honest and upright in his dealings with his fellow man, a splendid neighbor, always willing and anxious to do the very utmost in his power to alleviate the sufferings of his neighbor in distress, he represented that rare type of citizenship the loss of which is always keenly felt for and in his demise the community feels that it has sustained an irreparable loss.

The deceased had been for many years a faithful christian and died in the triumph of his faith.

Judging from recent utterances he seemed to have a premonition that his dissolution was near and had frequently been heard to express his devotion to his Savior's cause and his willingness to meet him at any time at which the call might come. His favorite scripture was John 14: 1-4. He saw through an eye of faith a place prepared for him in his Father's house and from his conversation he expected soon to go up and possess his abode so graciously provided for him in that celestial city.

Thus God calleth his faithful home in reward for their faithful service and in their taking adds a new tie between heaven and the loved but less fortunate ones who are left to await God's final summons.

The deceased was a son of the late Bassett Hurt and had lived nearly all of his life in the residence where he died. He had been twice married. He was married to Mary E. Stone Dec. 23, 1875. To this union was born three sons and one daughter: John L. Hurt, now of Brazil, Ind., Bassett Hurt, of Keplerville, Mon., Clarence Hurt, of Stithon, Ky., and Mrs. K. W. Bell, of Montpelier, Ky. His first wife died Sept. 13, 1904. He was married to Elizabeth E. Rosenbaum widow of the late Elijah Rosenbaum, Jan. 9, 1908. The funeral services were conducted in a very impressive manner by Eld. H. B. Gwinn, of Russell Springs. The remains were interred in the Pleasant Hill grave yard there to await the judgment morn.

Just Out.

Mr. Robt. J. Bailey, of Craycraft, who was stationed at Camp Dick, Texas, has been discharged and reached home the 8th day of January. About two months ago he was at home, on a furlough, and while here he was married to Miss Minnie L. Richards, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Richards. After the union, and as the groom had to return to the army, the couple concluded that they would keep their marriage a secret. The war being over, and Robert at home, they take pleasure in announcing their union. The groom is a splendid young man and the bride one of Adair's best young women.

Monument.

Mr. Geo. A. Smith, of this place, has accepted the agency for the Lebanon Marble works, and will be pleased to call on families who may need monuments or head stones. Mr. Smith is known to be a man who will not misrepresent work, and his prices are very reasonable. The work from the Lebanon Marble Works has at all times given satisfaction here and elsewhere, the proprietor Mr. Sims, being well known in the county. Photographs of monuments and stones will be exhibited by Mr. Smith.

13-2t.

Good News.

191 acres land for sale. 1 1/2 miles from court house on Jamestown pike. Price \$600. See S. F. Eubank.

Back from France.

Noel Thomas, who was several times wounded on the Hindenburg Line, in France, reached Columbia last Tuesday night, and Wednesday he was given hearty greetings, upon the public square, by friends of Adair county.

He was wounded in the left thigh and left arm on the 29th of September, lying upon the battle field twelve hours before taken up and sent to the hospital. His wounds were severe and he was in the hospital from the day he was killed a few minutes before Noel was wounded; belonged to his company, and when he felt they were only about twenty feet apart. He saw Smith fall.

Deed Smith, of this county, who was killed a few minutes before Noel was wounded; belonged to his company, and when he felt they were only about twenty feet apart. He saw Smith fall.

Speaking of the skill of the surgeons over there, he said it was remarkable. For instance, said he "I know of my own knowledge they removed the lip from a dying soldier and grafted it on a wounded soldier who had lost his lip, the soldier recovering. Where a soldier got his nose shattered, they had birds killed took the bones from the birds, inserting them in the wounded soldier's nose. He would get well, leaving the wound in perfect shape."

He told of many other interesting incidents, but in order to enjoy his narratives, you must be with him and hear him talk.

He is one of Adair county's best young men, his home being at Milltown, and every body was glad to see him.

A Charming Hostess and Delightful Dinner.

A delightful social event last Tuesday evening was a six o'clock course dinner given in her beautiful Avenue home by Mrs. George Staples. The decorations were most pleasing and the dinner courses of the most appetizing selections of delicious viands were artistically served. The guests present were: Mesdames J. F. Patterson, C. M. Russell, B. E. Rowe, Bruce Montgomery, Barksdale Hamlett, Allen Walker, W. D. Jones, Woodruff Flowers, Gordon Montgomery, Geo. Stults, Misses Sallie Baker and Nina Rickman.

Surprise Birthday Dinner.

Mr. T. P. Dunbar, one of the substantial and influential citizens of Adair county, was given a surprise last Wednesday. It was his birthday, and many of his neighbors and friends gathered at his home with well-filled baskets, and a most bountiful and delightful dinner was spread. Mr. Dunbar was taken wholly by surprise, but he was made to feel exceedingly happy. After the dinner hour several hours were happily spent in social enjoyment. Mr. Dunbar received a number of useful presents.

For Sale.

Sixty acres of nice level land 3 miles from Columbia on new Stanford Pike. Two cottage houses and several nice building lots located near the center of the town, of Columbia very desirable locations. Five most desirable Fair Ground lots, also one nice large lot adjoining Bryant & Burton Plaining mill Property.

Walker Bryant, Columbia, Ky.

Mr. Joel Darnell and his son, Mont, left for Louisville and Indianapolis last Wednesday with the view of buying new machinery for their saw and planing mill, recently destroyed by fire. The mill was owned by Darnell Bros., and they propose to install a first-class outfit, to take the place of the one destroyed.



BRYAN ROYSE.

The above picture is a perfect likeness of the original, who was fatally wounded in France October 11, 1918, and died on the following day. He is a son of Mr. C. R. Royse, who lives near Columbia, and he was 23 years old 21st of last August. In July 1917 he was married to Miss Flora Hutchison, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Hutchison, this place. In September, 1917, he left home for the army, and on the 8th day of June, 1918 a son was born to the wife, the father dying without seeing his offspring.

He was one of Adair county's best young men, a thrifty farmer, honorable in all his transactions. His demise leaves a vacancy that can not be filled, and many hearts bled when the news came that he was dead. The son, when he gets older, his bosom will be filled with tender emotions as his mother recites how his heroic father died while fighting for his country. He will ever be ready to tip his hat to the stars and stripes, and when he reaches the age of eligibility, and his country should again call for men, he will be ready to answer "here am I."

Direct Advertising.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 11, 1919.
Adair County News:

Dear sir:
I am enclosing herewith statement of your account together with check in full.

I would say that I had a little talk with the officers of the McCombs Oil Co., this morning and they tell me the results of the campaign in your paper was very satisfactory.

Investors that took hold of this stock will find it a unusually profitable undertaking. Yours truly,
T. H. Stark,
519 Crutcher & Starks Building.

Public Sale.

I will sell at my place, Highland View Stock Farm, Lebanon, Ky., Tuesday, Feb. 4, 1919, 10 a. m., auctioneer Capt. T. D. English, Danville, Ky., 16 head work mules, several head large work horses, 1 pair will make handsome hearse team; 1 fine trotting bred stallion; 1 extra fine large saddle and harness horse, safe for lady to ride or drive; registered Duroc brood sows and gilts; yearling Hereford heifers; milch cows; 2 horse wagon and bed; Frazier road cart and buggy, baled hay and straw.

John B. Wathen,
Lebanon, Ky.

Home Wedding.

Last Thursday afternoon Miss Mary Young, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Young, and Mr. John W. Smith son of Mr. W. N. Smith, near Cane Valley, were married at the home of the bride's parents, near Zion church. Eld. Z. T. Williams officiated. It was a very quiet affair, only relatives being present.

They will reside at Cane Valley. This is a very deserving couple and their friends are numerous.

For Sale.

I have a nice coming three year old saddle filly. She is first-class.
J. C. Browning,
Milltown, Ky.

We have read a letter from the Ford Motor Company stating that there will be no reduction in the price of cars. See their figures elsewhere in this paper.

Bank of Columbia Elects Officers.

At a meeting last Saturday of the stockholders of the Bank, of Columbia the following officers and directors were elected:

W. W. Jones, President; James Garnett of Louisville, vice President; Jno. W. Flowers, cashier; Jo H. Knifley, asst. Cashier; Miss Sue Baker, Book-Keeper.

Directors: J. O. Russell, Fred H. Hill, W. W. Jones, John W. Flowers, and James Garnett.

This Bank was organized in 1866 and has a remarkable record for success and management.

Its capital stock is \$30000, and the surplus and undivided profits amount now to \$41000. Its first president was Josiah Hunter and in succession the other Presidents have been Judge T. T. Alexander, Judge H. C. Baker, Judge James Garnett and Judge W. W. Jones, all leading men in the life of the community, and distinguished for service and philanthropy.

A Pleasant Event.

Mr. and Mrs. Walker Bryant entertained at dinner, while on his recent visit here, Mr. James Garnett of Louisville, as guest of honor, and Messrs. J. R. Gernett and Barksdale Hamlett. Mrs. Bryant unsurpassed as an hostess had served a most enjoyable dinner of seasonable viands for these gentleman guests and made the evening for Mr. Bryant's friends, one to be long remembered for hospitable entertainment and genuine pleasure.

Public Sale.

We will on Saturday, Jan. 23, 1919, at 10 o'clock, a. m., sell to the highest bidder, on the farm of the late Frank Dohoney, 1/2 mile from Milltown, the following:

200 barrels of corn, sold in 10 barrel lots.

Three mules, 2 horses and several head of cattle

A lot of harness and farm tools. A range stove, organ, and other furniture.

Terms made known on day of sale. Address C. H. and Ann Dohoney, Milltown, Kentucky.

Card of Thanks.

We want to express our heartfelt thanks to our neighbors for their kindness manifested during the illness of wife and mother. We have not words to express our gratitude, and the ones who were so attentive will never be forgotten.
B. F. Chewning, Sons and Daughter.

Good for a Lad.

Edward Taylor, 14 years old who lives with A. J. Gowen in the county, sold last week to W. E. Palmore his crop of tobacco raised on 1/2 acres of land, 1,290 lbs., for \$392.00. This energetic lad raised all by himself this crop besides other crops of corn, hay, etc.

Miss Rose Heyd, who has been teaching in Jamestown for three years, has resigned to accept a position in the city schools of Paducah. The people of Jamestown realize that it has been a sacrifice on Miss Heyd's part to stay with them these years, and one and all regret that she is going though bigger opportunities call. The good wishes of parents and students go with her.

The Columbia Library which is located in the office of the County Superintendent, will be open Jan. 25th from 2 to 4 o'clock. Every one is urged to give something for the Library. The membership is only \$1.50 a year. There will be books from the State, and the subscriptions will be used to buy new books. Let every one join in, and help the town to have a good library. It will mean so much to our children to have good books to read.

David Murrell, commonly called "Jack," who went overseas, has been discharged and is now at home.

Enjoyable Dinner.

One of the most delightful social events of the season in Columbia was the beautiful six o'clock dinner, given last Friday evening by Mrs. C. M. Russell in her home on Greensburg avenue. A pleasing blend of color scheme were the tasteful decorations of yellow and green. Place cards were in hand painting of jonquills, and the delicious menu bore out in service the general scheme of color. The guests present were: Mesdames Gordon Montgomery Geo. Stults, Geo. Staples, W. A. Hynes, R. V. Bennett, Barksdale Hamlett, W. A. Coffey, A. D. Patterson, J. F. Patterson, and Miss Minnie Triplett. There were delightful renditions of music after the dinner.

Mississippi Farm Lands.

20,000 acres. We have been fortunate in listing 20000 acres of Delta land, South of Vicksburg, Miss. Soil from 5 to 20 feet deep. Average temperature is about 64 degrees. You can produce three crops a year on this land. Healthy climate. Prices from \$10 per acre up. For further information, descriptive circulars, etc., address,

Advance Realty Co.,
Russell Springs, Ky.

The Week of Prayer.

The subjects discussed during the week of prayer which closed last Friday night were of unusual interest, and they were handled most entertainingly by the following speakers: Rev. B. T. Watson, Rev. R. V. Bennett, Judge H. C. Baker, Rev. S. G. Shelly, Eld. Z. T. Williams, Prof. R. R. Moss. The attendance throughout the week was very good, excepting Tuesday, a cold rain keeping many at home.

Left for Georgia.

Miss Beatrice Breeding, one of Adair county's most efficient young teachers, left Thursday for Winder, Georgia, where she has a position as teacher at \$75 per month. She goes highly recommended both as teacher and lady by her home county people, as well as by all of her acquaintances.

An Old Citizen Dies.

Last Saturday afternoon Mr. J. M. Perryman, commonly called "Gum," died at his home at Pellyton. He was in his 79th year, and had been sick for many months. He was an ex-Federal soldier, and a good citizen.

For Sale.

House and lot on Bomar Heights. Six rooms, good repair, good well, one acre lot, splendid location. Apply.
G. C. Garrison,
Columbia, Ky.

Mr. R. B. Logan, who has been living two and a half miles west of Columbia all his life, has removed to the farm he purchased from Frank Buchanan, in the Cane Valley section. Mr. Logan is a first-class farmer, a good citizen, and he will be missed from his old neighborhood. Cane Valley will not regret that he moved into her community, as he will at all times be found upon his job, and will take an active part in all matters looking to the betterment of his community.

The saw and planing mill which was owned by Bryant & Burton, this place, was sold at public outcry last Saturday. It bought \$3,000 and was purchased by E. M. Butorn. A lot of lumber was sold to different parties. Mr. Bryant did not put up some lots that were advertised to be sold.

Mrs. Johnny Gooden, who lived near Purdy, died last Saturday night and was buried Sunday. She was a sister of Mr. J. W. Burton, this place, and a woman who will be greatly missed.

1-22-1919

It Is Only In The Louisville Courier-Journal

That You Can Read About

The Paris Peace Conference

as covered by the great Associated Press, The New York Times' special cable and wireless service, and Arthur B. Krock, The Courier-Journal's Editorial Manager, sent to Paris as a special staff correspondent.

Congress and National Politics

covered at Washington by Associated Press and Tom Wallace, an Associate Editor of The Courier-Journal, and Morton M. Milford, staff correspondents.

News of America and the World

covered by Associated Press and an army of special representatives.

Kentucky and Indiana Affairs

reported each day fully and interestingly by special correspondents.

Livestock and Tobacco Prices

and complete reviews of all other important markets reported by experts—the most complete and accurate market page printed in Louisville.

Most Quoted Editorial Page

in America, with Henry Watterson, Editor Emeritus, whose pen is as vigorous as ever.

Sports, Comics, Society, Fashion

and everything else that goes to make up the best newspaper in the Central States.

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If already you are a subscriber to The Courier-Journal or Adair County News, you may take advantage of this special offer just the same. By paying the combination price now, you can have your present subscription to either or both papers extended a full year beyond the present expiration dates.

If you prefer an evening paper you may substitute The Louisville Evening Times for the Morning Courier-Journal at the same rate.

If you wish the big Sunday Courier-Journal, with the Daily Courier-Journal, add \$2.50.

At single-copy retail price The Sunday Courier-Journal costs for one year \$3.64. You save \$1.14 by ordering The Sunday Courier-Journal with this combination.

Send or bring your subscription and remittance at once to the office of.

THE ADAIR COUNTY NEWS,

Columbia, - - - - - Kentucky.

NOTES ON ADAIR COUNTY.

BY JOHN AVROE STEELE.

(The writing of these notes was suggested by the writings of Judge H. C. Baker, lately published in the Adair County News, and are intended as a supplement to his writings, and will be continued in future numbers of The News, if found to be of interest.)

ADAIR COUNTY, AS A POLITICAL DIVISION OF THE STATE.

When Kentucky county, Virginia, was, by an act of the legislative assembly of Virginia, divided into the three counties of Jefferson, Fayette and Lincoln, in the month of May, 1780, all that portion of Adair county, which lies to the south of Green river, was included in the county of Lincoln; while, the portion, which lies to the north of Green river was included in the county of Jefferson. The line, which extends from the Green river, northward, and which is now the line between the counties of Adair and Casey, north of Green river, is the same line, which, as far as it extends, marked the boundary line between Lincoln and Jefferson, from the year 1780, until the year, 1784. The act of the Virginia House of Burgesses, which created Jefferson county, provided, that it should embrace "that part of the south side of the Kentucky river which lies west and north of a line, beginning at the mouth of Benson's big creek and running up the same and its main fork to the head; thence, south to the nearest waters of Hammond's creek and down the same to its junction with the Town Fork of Salt river; thence south to the Green river; and down the same to its junction with the Ohio." The county court of Lincoln county directed James Thompson, the then county surveyor of that newly formed county, to survey and properly mark the line between Lincoln and Jefferson counties, from the mouth of Hammond's creek to Green river. There was not any reason, at that time, to further survey or mark the line of division, because the Green river constituted the line between Jefferson and Lincoln counties from the point where the line from the Town Fork of Salt river reached it, on down to the confluence of the Green with the Ohio. Thompson had a conference with the county surveyor of Jefferson, at which, the course of the line from the mouth of Hammond's creek to Green river was agreed upon. The agreement was also to the effect, that it should be run in accordance with the magnetic meridian. Thompson, then ran and marked the line, from the mouth of Hammond's creek to the Rolling Fork of Salt river, or as it is sometimes called, the Rolling river, William Montgomery, a deputy of Thompson, then surveyed and marked the line from the Rolling river to the banks of the Green. Up to the year, 1816, there was a serious dispute, as to where the line, which was surveyed and marked by Montgomery, reached the north bank of the Green. One contention was, that the line approached the Green river at the confluence of the Spruce Pine creek with that stream, while

the other contention was, that it approached the Green at the place, where the present line between Casey and Adair counties crosses that river. The county officers of Lincoln and Adair counties, and those of Casey and Adair counties, after the creation of Casey county, from the earliest time, have recognized the line as properly located, at its present location, although Montgomery, many years after he ran and marked the line, stated upon his oath, that he was sure that the line which he surveyed and marked, approached the Green, at the mouth of Spruce Pine. In this opinion, however, Montgomery appears to have been mistaken, because, after the creation of Green county, in 1792, it became necessary to survey the line between Lincoln and the new county of Green, from the point, where the corner of Lincoln and Jefferson and later Nelson county and Lincoln was situated upon the bank of Green river, to the line of North Carolina, now the line of the state of Tennessee, and Alexander Forbes, the then surveyor of Lincoln county, was directed to survey this line and he was assisted in so doing, by the same William Montgomery, who in the year, 1780, had surveyed the line between Lincoln and Jefferson counties, from the Rolling river to the Green and established the corner between the counties on the north bank of the Green. The line, which Forbes was directed to survey, began at this corner and extended in a course, which was south 45 degrees East to the boundary of North Carolina, now Tennessee. When Forbes and Montgomery sought the place of beginning, which, at that time, was the corner of Lincoln and Nelson counties, on the north bank of the Green, Montgomery had forgotten and could not fix upon the place, where the line he had surveyed in 1780, from Rolling river to the Green, approached the latter stream, as he had not been at the place, since he made the survey, more than ten years before, and the entire country, thereabouts, was a dense wilderness. In the meantime, Abraham Riffe had taken up his residence upon the south side of the Green, a short distance above the mouth of the Spruce Pine, and immediately beside the present road, which leads from Columbia to Liberty and Stanford. Forbes and Montgomery called upon Riffe and requested him to show them, where the line, which Montgomery had surveyed, as the line between Jefferson and Lincoln counties, reached the Green river. Riffe pointed out to them the place, where the line, between the present counties of Adair and Casey, approaches the river. Montgomery, then, said that he could very readily and easily determine whether it was the same line which he had run and marked, some years before. He, then, surveyed the line for a distance, from the river to the northward and observed the markings upon the trees to designate it, and announced, that it was the line which he had previously run and marked. It seems, that, at that time, there were evidences of a line having been run and marked and approaching the Green river, at the mouth of the Spruce Pine,

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All Classes of Dental work done. Crowns and Inlay work a Specialty.

All Work Guaranteed

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A Splendid Offer.

The Adair County News \$1.50 and the Cincinnati Weekly Enquirer 75c both one year for only \$1.95, in 1st and 2nd Zones.

Go to Church Times.

The pastors of Columbia and vicinity extend a cordial welcome to all. Presbyterian church, Rev. B. T. Watson Pastor.

Sunday-School 9:45 a. m.
Congregational Worship 11 a. m.
Evening Service at p. m. on every second and fourth Sundays.

Prayer service Wednesday evening at 8:30. Sunday-school topic discussed.

Preaching at Union 1st and 3rd Sabbaths.

METHODIST CHURCH.

R. V. Bennett, Pastor.
Preaching 1st and 3rd Sunday in each month.

Sunday School at 9:30 a. m.
Epworth League 6:15 p. m.

Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8:30.

Everybody cordially invited to these services.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Preaching on each first and third Sunday.

Morning service 11 o'clock.
Evening service 7 o'clock

Sunday School 9:30
B. Y. P. U. evening 6:10

Prayer meeting, Wednesday evening 6:30

Business meeting Wednesday evening before the 3rd Sunday in each month.

Missionary Society, the last Thursday in each month, 3:00 o'clock.

F. H. Durham, Supt. S. S.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Bible School every Sunday at 9:30 a. m.

Judge Hancock, Superintendent.

Preaching service at 11 a. m. and 8:00 p. m. on Second and Fourth Sundays.

Prayer meeting each Wednesday evening at 8:00.

Official meeting Friday night before the fourth Sunday in each month.

Woman's Missionary Society, the first Sunday in each month at 2:45 p. m.

Mission Band the first Sunday each month at 2 p. m.

Ladies' Aid Society Thursday after second Sunday at 3:00 p. m.

Z. T. Williams, Pastor.

G. R. Reed, Sect.

Ray Conover, Treas.

from the north, but, it is not known what was the cause of the existence of the marks or for what purpose the line was surveyed.

To be Continued.

THE NEWS \$1.50 & \$2.00.

In France.

Dear Mother:—

Guess you think me hurt or sick by not writing, but I not either one. You see things have been pretty busy for us the past six weeks but it is all finished now. I guess you feel better since the war is so near over. Well, I do, but don't know when we will return to the States. Would love to have dinner with you but am sure I won't. I received all your mail O. K. but haven't time to look them over today. About that allotment mother, I didn't do anything. Hope you have written the Quartermaster about it as I want you to get it. Well, mother I won't write much this time. Will write again. Hope this will find all well at home. Wishing all a Merry X-mas and a happy New Year.

Your son,
Sgt. Walter Tarter.

Dear Father:—

It has only been about eight years since I have written direct to you but as this is Father's day I must not pass up the opportunity. Well, Dad this leaves me in the very best of health and spirit tho I feel somewhat uneasy as I didn't hear from home for several days. It makes me think the Spanish Influenza has hit our town. Well, Dad I don't know just when we will return to the States, but when we do I will be discharged and I will come home for awhile as 8 years is enough for me. I don't expect to return to the States before, though I may be surprised. I will be over four months the 6 of Dec. We sailed from Hoboken, N. J., July 26, at 2 p. m. Arrived in French port Aug. 6th at 6 p. m. Business was pretty hot for us during Sept. and Oct., but the war is over now and we can rest at ease. I have lots to tell you when I return home Dad. Charlie Tarter, of Tarter was



The Pirate

"Sh! What would happen to me if I were your kid? Well, if you're not acquainted with Calumet Baking Powder, you don't know what a good excuse I have. I Can't Help Helping Myself—they're so good! Good for me too, because Calumet Baking Powder is wholesome and easily digested. Millions of mothers use it."

CALUMET BAKING POWDER because of its purity—because it always gives best results and is economical in cost and use. Calumet contains only such ingredients as have been approved officially by the U. S. Food Authorities.

You save when you buy it. You save when you use it.

HIGHEST QUALITY AWARDS



STOMACH TROUBLE

Mr. Marion Holcomb, of Nancy, Ky., says: "For quite a long while I suffered with stomach trouble. I would have pains and a heavy feeling after my meals, a most disagreeable taste in my mouth. If I ate anything with butter, oil or grease, I would spit it up. I began to have regular sick headache. I had used pills and tablets, but after a course of these, I would be constipated. It just seemed to tear my stomach all up. I found they were no good at all for my trouble. I heard

THE DRAUGHT'S

BLACK-DRAUGHT

recommended very highly, so began to use it. It cured me. I keep it in the house all the time. It is the best liver medicine made. I do not have sick headache or stomach trouble any more." Black-Draught acts on the jaded liver and helps it to do its important work of throwing out waste materials and poisons from the system. This medicine should be in every household for use in time of need. Get a package today. If you feel sluggish, take a dose tonight. You will feel fresh tomorrow. Price 25c a package. All druggists.

ONE CENT A DOSE

(173)

FOR SALE.

Pure Bred Poland China Hogs

Bred Sows, Bred Gilts. Pigs—Both Sex.

I Also Have a
FINE REGISTERED POLAND CHINA MAIL HOG

That I Stand at
\$1.00 At The Gate.

FRED MYERS

COLUMBIA, KENTUCKY.

E. L. SINCLAIR & CO.

We Solicit Your Inspection of
Our New Retail Department.

CLOTHING, NOTIONS, DRY GOODS.
WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

Mr. L. G. McClister, well known in Columbia, his home, is now a member of our firm and would be glad to see his friends in the new home of

E. L. SINCLAIR & CO.,

Court Square, Columbia, Ky.

granted a very high honor over here. Every one should be proud of him at home. I'm not sure that his name is Charles, but it is the fellow who you got out of trouble in Columbia. Well Father we are having nice weather over here, only a little frost so far. I haven't heard from Elizabeth for some time. I am going after her when I return to the States, so you can get ready to feed two. I have tried 8 years of army life and now I will try married life and see which I like best. Well Dad, I don't think your office is paying very good this time is it? Who have you working under you Dad? That will be a job for me. I guess it will seem to me like going into a new town when I come home as I have been away so long. I haven't much to say, so I will close, wishing all a Merry Xmas

and a happy New Year:

Your son,
Sgt. Walter Tarter.

Joints that ache, muscles that are drawn or contracted should be treated with BALLARD'S SNOW LINIMENT. It penetrates to the spot where it is needed and relieves suffering. Sold by Pauli Drug Co. Adv.

Used 40 Years

CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

Sold Everywhere

Mastering English Words



FRENCH FACTORY GIRLS LEARNING ENGLISH IN A CLASS. CONDUCTED BY THE Y.W.C.A.

FOYERS IN FRANCE.

Four departments of the French Government have asked the American Y. W. C. A. to open social and recreation centers for girls employed by them—Finance, Commerce, War and Labor.

Lieutenant Poncet of the Ministry of Labor recently requested that this Y. W. C. A. work be begun for girls in his offices after seeing the social and recreation centers which had been opened at the request of the Ministry of War. Sixteen centers of this kind are operated in six cities in France. Three of them are in Paris.

The last of these Foyers des Aliees is for girls who are working in the Department of Labor. It is far down the Seine, under the shadow of the Eiffel Tower, and overlooks the Quai d'Orsay. The rooms are bright and cheerful, with chintz hangings and cushions, comfortable chairs, reading and writing tables and a fireplace. A kitchen has equipment so that girls can prepare meals for themselves. They go to the foyer for their two hour lunch-time, for social evenings and for classes in English.

400,000 YANKS ARE Y. W. C. A. VISITORS

Four hundred thousand persons and more served in the cafeteria in one year is the record of the Y. W. C. A. Hostess House at Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash.

The majority of the 400,000 diners were mothers, wives, sweethearts and friends who went to the camp to visit their soldiers. The remainder were soldiers themselves who broke the monotony of "chow" with home cooked meals. In addition to all these guests, 25,000 little children were cared for in the nursery and the rest room served 70,000 tired wives and mothers.

The workers at the information desk received and answered 97,000 questions varying from how to get the best connections to a destination clear across the continent, the rates of soldiers' insurance and the kind of cretonne a girl bride should have in her living room now that Private John is coming home from France. Eleven thousand of these queries required telephone conversations with various company commanders relative to hunting up a soldier whose parents had arrived unexpectedly.

Y. W. C. A. CAFETERIA IN PORTO RICO

Porto Rico has a cafeteria. It is the first one established on the island, and when it was opened in the Y. W. C. A. Hostess House at Camp Las Casas the natives crowded around, much amused at the innovation. They insisted upon having American dishes.

The house became very well known in a short time, and a group of women from San Juan volunteered to go out every week to mend socks and sew on buttons for the soldiers.

RUSSIAN PRINCESSES LEARN TO TRIM HATS

Y. W. C. A. Saves Wife of General From Becoming Charwoman.

When the war work of the Y. W. C. A. in Russia has all been told one of the most interesting stories will lie in the establishment of the first Women's Co-operative Association at Moscow.

There day after day princesses work side by side with peasant girls, wives of high Russian officials make dresses or trim hats at long tables with simple, unlettered women, and the money is used for self support of these princesses and notable women as well as for the peasant classes.

The need and suffering throughout all Russia was so great at the time the Association was established that it was a problem to find where the money would help the greatest number of people. It was thought best to expend it to help capitalize organizations for giving work and permanent opportunities to families and individuals to earn their own living.

The women bring their handiwork to the Association for sale or take orders to do dressmaking, millinery, etc., in the rooms of the society or at home. Suitable work was found just in time not long ago to keep the wife of one of Russia's greatest generals from going out as a charwoman to earn bread for her husband, who was ill.

MESSAGE TO Y. W. C. A. FROM FRANCE.

I must express to you the very great satisfaction and most sincere gratitude of the French Government for the service rendered to the women working in Government factories through the establishment of Y. W. C. A. Foyers des Aliees (clubrooms for munitionettes).

These foyers have been an excellent means for bettering the physical conditions and the morale of our workers. They have been constantly used by the women workers, who have found there new elements of dignity and social education.

I must thank you for bringing this to pass, and I hope that Y. W. C. A. work will not disappear with the war, but will be carried on in order to develop the principles of social solidarity which it has inspired.

(Signed) M. LOUCHER, Minister of Arms and Munitions Manufacture.

NURSES PRODUCE WILD WEST PICTURE SHOW

Entertain Roumanian Countess at American Show in France.

Picture shows are being put on in France without cameras, scenery or any of the necessary properties, according to reports reaching the National Y. W. C. A. from a Y. W. C. A. nurses' hut in a Base Hospital.

Having no film or camera, the nurses at Base decided to put on a living picture show and invited a group of nurses from a nearby hospital to be the audience. It was a real thriller, one of the wild and woolly west variety, with bucking bronchos and wild rides on broom and mop horses.

Imagination supplied the scenery, with the exception of placards, which announced "the sun" when it was supposed to be shining or "cacti" when the cow punchers rode across the desert.

Countess Vacaresca of Roumania, who had been talking to the nurses on conditions in the German courts at the time she was lady-in-waiting to the Queen of Roumania, was the most appreciative of all the guests.

INSIGNIA, CURTAINS, MADE FROM SKIRTS

Blue broadcloth skirts used for organization insignia and plaid summer dresses reconstructed into window curtains are after war economies of the nine Y. W. C. A. secretaries in Archangel, Russia.

These secretaries have just succeeded, in the face of food and cloth shortages, in opening a Y. W. C. A. Hostess House for American troops stationed in Archangel, a town behind the allied lines. It was necessary to hunt up a voile summer dress which one of the secretaries had discarded for heavy winter clothes in order to have curtains at the windows. They live on regulation army rations.

Archangel is the fourth city in Russia where the Y. W. C. A. has established work. Centers were opened first in Petrograd and Moscow and then in Samara, 900 miles eastward from Moscow.

Miss Elizabeth Boles, head of Russian work and one of the few Americans who remained in that country throughout the revolution, is en route to America by way of England to recruit workers for Russia.

A second Y. W. C. A. Hostess House, for wives and children of soldiers, is soon to be opened at Castner, Chulu, Hawaiian Islands, to care for the overflow of women and children from the first house, which opened some months ago in answer to a call from the commanding officer of the camp.

During 15 days in November 2,152 visitors were entertained at the house, including women and children, of the following nationalities: Philippine, Hawaiian, Portuguese, Spanish, Russian, Porto Rican, Lorean, Japanese and American.

Y. W. C. A. WORKER IS BIG SISTER

Industrial Woman's Service Club Brings Home to Girls in New Factory Community.

BLUE TRIANGLE MEANS CHEER

Club Stands for Hot Lunches, Clean Towels, Comfortable Cots, Parties, Games and Recreation for Girl Workers.

Katherine Holland Brown

"My name is May Isabel Cannon. I am eighteen years old, and I work in a big factory in Michigan. More than four hundred other girls work there. I don't aim to tell you about our jobs. You can read about our work in the labor department reports. But I aim to tell you about our Big Sister and of the things she has done for us."

"To begin with, our factory town isn't a town at all. It's a huge mass of buildings stuck down in the country nineteen miles from nowhere. There is a railroad siding, a station the size of a dry goods box, seven farmhouses and one general store and postoffice combined—it's pretty near as big as a hot tamale stand. And that's all. No Main street, no banks nor stores, no ice-cream parlors, not one solitary movie show, in all those nineteen miles. Lonesome? It's the ragged edge of desolation, that's what it is."

"I was one of the first carload of forty girls that was shipped up from Chicago. The factory was swarming with workmen putting in the machinery, and we girls couldn't begin work for a day or so, so we began hunting places to eat and sleep. That was a trifle that the employment folks hadn't thought of. The workmen were sleeping and eating in the cars that brought them there, backed up on the siding. Our only chance for beds and food was with those seven farmhouses, so we marched straight to the farmers' wives and asked for board and room."

Farmers' Wives Hospitable.

"I will say that those women were kind and hospitable. They fixed it up between them to feed us forty girls, and they gave us good food too. But for rooms, that was the question. They could each spare one room. That meant sleep five or six in a room. But right then along came the boss of the factory and told us the machinery was ready and he'd expect us girls to work double shifts, night and day."

"He wanted to make use of every minute, you see. But that gave us our chance as to sleeping. We fixed it up with the farm folks that we'd work double shifts and sleep double shifts too."

"So we planned it. Three girls would use a room from eight at night till six the next morning. Then they'd hustle over to the factory, and the three girls who'd been working all night would take the room and sleep till afternoon. It wasn't any luxurious slumber, believe me. The farm women had so few sheets and pillow cases that most of us went without. And towels were scarce as diamonds on blackberry bushes. As to soap, well, the general store kept yellow bar soap, that kind that is so full of resin you could use it to calk a ship. But we made out till the next three carloads of girls came rolling in. Then we went 'most distracted. Those poor girls had to sleep in tents and in the cars that the workmen had abandoned by this time, and they were sick if they got a straw tick and a sneeze. By this time it had turned raw cold, and maybe you know what late autumn nights in Michigan feel like. To cap the climax the farm folks cut down on food, and for a week it was potatoes and beans and mighty few beans at that."

Along Came a Miracle.

"But, right when we were about ready to quit our jobs and beat it for home, along came a miracle. Two quiet, businesslike women climbed down from the eastbound train one morning. With them came eight workmen, a carload of scantling and paper, another carload of cots and blankets and pillows and sheets and towels—brand new blankets and beds—think of the glory of that!—and bushels of dishes and rolls of oilcloth and enough burlap to carpet the country. You won't believe me when I tell you that in ten days their workmen had a scantling-and-tar-paper shack put up and burlap tacked over the walls, and the Y. W. C. A. secretary and her helper had set up board tables and coffee kettles and were serving us the grandest hot lunches every day. And back behind the burlap screens were set those rows of clean cots with enough cover to keep you warm the coldest night that ever blew, and a towel apiece for every single girl. Do you wonder that we all felt, as one girl put it, 'I'll wager the Fritz-Carlton has nothing on this!'"

"Who were these women? Why? Y. W. C. A. secretaries, of course. But think you'd know that without being told. All over the country wherever we girls have pitched in to make a new plane cloth or overalls or mending or canned goods you'll find a Y. W. C. A. secretary working harder than anybody else to make the girls comfortable and to keep them happy and well. Sometimes they haven't money enough to get all that we really need. But always they stretch every cent to make it do its level best for us. Do you wonder that we girl workers have learned to call the Y. W. C. A. our Big Sister—the very best Big Sister of all?"

Adair County News

Published On Wednesdays.

At Columbia, Kentucky.

BARKSDALE HAMLETT, Editor.

Democratic newspaper devoted to the interest of the City of Columbia and the people of Adair and adjoining counties.

Entered at the Columbia Post-office as second class mail matter.

Subscription Price 1st and 2nd Postal Zones \$1.50 per year.
All Zones beyond 2nd \$2.00 per year
All Subscription due and Payable in Advance.

WED. JAN. 22, 1919.



Advertising Rates.

Obituaries are not news items. All news items are gladly received and published free.

Obituaries, 5 cts. per line up to 20 lines. More than 20 lines 2 cts. per inch single column.

Display advertising 20 to 50 cents inch single col.

Local readers: Eight point type, 10 cts. per line. Heavy 10 point black face type, 14 cents per line.

We handle the best grades of all kinds of stationery that can be furnished from the mills at very reasonable prices. We guarantee all mail orders. Write for samples and prices.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

\$1.50 per year in advance in Adair County and 1st and 2nd Postal Zones.
\$2.00 per year in advance beyond the 2nd Postal Zone.

A resolution has been introduced in the Senate, giving Mrs. Roosevelt a pension of \$5,000 per year and franking privileges.

The news comes from Paris that President Wilson, upon his return, will make a tour of this country, delivering a number of speeches, touching the peace conference.

Mr. T. Scott Mayes has resigned as Collector of the 5th district, and his deputy, Rogers Gore, is in charge. The appointment of Charles J. Cronan, to be Collector, is still pending in the Senate, but it will doubtless be confirmed.

Vance McCormick has resigned as Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and it is believed that he will be appointed as Ambassador to France. The committee will meet on the 26th of February and it is expected that Homer S. Cummings will be elected Chairman. He is now the vice Chairman.

Gradyville.

J. W. Sparks made two trips to the Greensburg tobacco market this week.

J. J. Parson has been confined to his room for the past week with a severe cold.

Wilson & Coomer have bought a big lot of tobacco in this section for the Greensburg market at prices from 12 to 30 cents per pound.

We have quite a number of cases of whooping cough in this section at this time, but as we understand it is a mild form.

Flu is raging in the western part of the county. Mr. Ward Bennett has lost three of his

OUR CLIENTELE GROWS

Not Upon Promise, But Upon Performance.

We are Pioneers in

DRY CLEANING AND DYEING

Prompt Deliveries. In Business Since 1835.

THE TEASDALE CO.,

625-627 Walnut St. Cincinnati, Ohio.

The policy of the Ford Motor Company to sell its cars for the lowest possible price, consistent with dependable quality, is too well known to require comment. Therefore, because of present conditions, there can be no change in the prices on Ford cars:

RUNABOUT.....	\$500.
TOURING CAR.....	525.
COUPE.....	650.
SEDAN.....	775.
TRUCK CHASSIS.....	550.

These prices f. o. b. Detroit.

BUCHANAN-LYON COMPANY,

Incorporated.

CAMPBELLSVILLE, KY. COLUMBIA, KY.

family during the past week, two deaths in one day. There are number of other cases in the community.

Conjugal knot was tied between Lieut. Richard Franklin and Miss Carrie Blankenship, of our community last Tuesday. Rev. Vance pronouncing the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Franklin will remain here a few days and then will return to the southern climate, where Mr. Franklin is stationed in Uncle Sam's service.

Miss Christine Nell opened school here last Monday morning. She has a very good attendance with prospects for a good school.

W. L. Grady, who sold his last year's production of tobacco made on his own farm completed the weighing up this week. His crop brought over \$4,000. You see Mr. Grady is as good after tobacco as he is fine Peacock horses and good mules.

Judge N. H. Moss and his overseer took their last year's production of tobacco and put it on the Greensburg loose leaf market one day last week and their crop averaged them over thirty cents per lb.

Rev. Vance filled the pulpit at the Methodist church last Sunday by special permission from the Board of Health. He had good attendance and we all heard a good sermon.

There is an association being formed in town and community at this time for the purpose of devising some plans whereby we can locate the guilty party or parties who have been stealing and doing little low tricks after the curtains of the day is drawn around us. The fee for membership is one dollar. We have today over fifty member, and when we reach the one hundred mark the members will be called in and officers elected for the association on the name given. The money of said fees are deposited in the Gradyville State Bank. When any more stealing

and such things are done, the blood hounds will be on the spot immediately and the guilty one located and dealt with to the extent of the law. Our citizens have put up with this kind of business as long as they expect too. We would advise whoever the guilty party or parties are, if they have been engaging in this kind of business to stop at once, or they will be located without fail.

Our farmers are making great preparation for another large crop of tobacco. We hear them talking every day. Some farmers say they are going to put in twenty and twenty-five acres of the weed. There has been a few plant beds burned. If the recent rain had not come there would have been a number of them burned this week.

Brack Cain sold J. M. Sanders a few days ago, one hundred acres of land with very good buildings for \$3,000. This is a good body of land and is a good deal for Mr. Sanders.

Russell Creek.

Farmers are busy breaking corn ground and preparing for tobacco beds.

There has been quite a lot of flu around in this locality.

Mr. Irvin Keltner's family and Mr. Jake Baults family have the flu.

Mr. Frank Garrison wife and baby of Portland, are confined with the flu at the home of his brother's.

Mr. Vanus Sparks and brother and Miss Pearl were visiting at Mrs. J. R. Cundiff's recently.

Mrs. Sallie Callison of Cane Valley was visiting at J. P. Cundiff's last week.

Mr. Willie Spears and wife and Miss Edna Cofer, of Campbellsville were visiting Mrs. Ermine Hutchison a few days ago.

Mr. Sam Sanders of Cincinnati Ohio, is visiting Lucien Turner

Goff Bros'. Store

HEADQUARTERS FOR BARGAINS

IN

Clothing, Shoes, Hats, Ladies and Gents Furnishing Goods.

We Have Just Received a New Lot of Rugs, Druggets and Congoleum Floor

Covering; Ladies High Cut Shoes in Colors at Special Cut Prices.

We Have a Large Line of BEST OVERALLS at Lowest Prices.

As Usual We SAVE You ONE-THIRD on this Merchandise.

GOFF BROS'. STORE,

Columbia, Kentucky.

at this writing.

Mr. Cashus Breeding and family were visiting Mrs. S. C. Squires recently.

Mr. James Murray who has been dangerously sick does not improve very much.

Mr. Ollie Corbin and family of Louisville, Ky., have come back to Adair to make a crop.

Miss Sallie Ray Wilson of Columbia is visiting her brother.

Mr. Luther Chapman, wife and two children of Garlin, were visiting Mr. and Mrs. Loyd Watson and Mrs. J. R. Cundiff recently.

Mr. Ben Grant our Watkins man, was thru this neighborhood last week.

Mr. Penick Smith is quite sick at this writing with stomach trouble.

The Cane Valley Brass Band

met at Mr. Bingham Moore's last Wednesday night and made some excellent music.

Miss Lela Cundiff, Miss Pearl Sharp of Gadberry, and John Will and Jack Cundiff were visiting friends and relatives at Cane Valley recently.

Mr. Henry Squires of Neatsburg was visiting his mother last week.

Wiss Ruth Squires was visiting Mrs. Chat Dohoney at Milltown last week.

Miss Verna Todd, one Adair county's best young teachers, will start to Bowling Green Western Normal school, where she will complete her state certificate.

The Cane Valley Brass Band met at Mrs. J. R. Cundiff's last Friday night and rendered some fine music. This band is coming to the front.

From Ill.

I am just in receipt of a letter from my son Leslie Epperson who left with the first squad of Adair Co. boys in the service of Uncle Sam. Left Columbia, Ky., Sept., 19th, 1917, and landed at Camp Taylor. After training there six weeks he was transferred to Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss., after training there until May 1918 he went to camp Merriett N. J., where he sailed for France. He is in company B. 9th M. G. Bn. and he states in his letter just received dated Dec. 12, 1918 that he is in fine health and has been ever since he went in Camp. He also states that he went through three of the biggest Battles of the war, and never got a scratch. He says he has been over a larger portion of France and was now in Germany on the Rhine taking in the sights and likely would be several months before he would be at home.

V. M. Epperson,
Chenoa, Ill.

Albin Murray

DELIVERS THE GOODS FOR THE PEOPLE.

Your Generous Patronage during 1918 enables us to offer for

your future needs, a larger, better and more varied stock

For 1919.

CLOTHING

For Men and Boys, shoes for Men, Women and Children.

Dress Goods and Fancy Wearing Apparel, Overcoats, Hats and Caps.

FURNITURE

For the Bed Room, Dining Room and Kitchen. Pyrex Glass Cooking Ware.

Matings, Carpets and Druggets.

ALBIN MURRAY,
Columbia, Kentucky

Next Door to The Adair County New Office.



MYERS-BARGER CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MILLERS.

FLOUR IS THE STAFF OF LIFE,
THEREFORE, HAVE IT PURE

40 Years in the mill business enables us to make the very BEST and PUREST. We don't use anything but the best of wheat in making our flour.

WE WILL MAKE IT TO YOUR INTEREST TO GET OUR PRICES BEFORE BUYING ELSEWHERE.

We pay \$2.00 per bu. for 60 pound wheat. Also pay highest market price for corn. We give our special attention to exchange and custom work giving in exchange for 60 pound wheat 36 to 38 lbs. of Choice Flour per bushel.

We Solicit Your Patronage.

MYERS-BARGER CO., Columbia, Kentucky.

Local News

Tobacco Seed.

Pure Burley Seed, both Red and White, of the best varieties known. Adair County News.

The liver loses its activity at times and needs help. HERBINE is an effective liver stimulant. It also purifies the bowels, strengthens digestion and restores strength, vigor and cheerful spirits. Sold by Paul Drug Co. Adv.

Supplementary history of Adair county starts this week, on the second page of this paper. Persons who want to keep up with this interesting history should not miss an issue. It will run for some time.

R. C. Dixon, of Casey Creek, is erecting a handsome new residence on his farm.

Mary West, a seven year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. M. West, of Pellyton, died a few days ago, a victim of pneumonia.

Thoroughbred Jersey Bull.

Season \$1.50 at Gate. 12-2t Joe Barbee,

Markets.

Louisville, Jan. 20 — Cattle—Prime export steers \$15.00@16.50; heavy shipping 12@15.00; light 10@13; heifers \$8@12.50; fat cows \$9.00@11; medium 7.25@9; cutters \$6.50@7; canners \$6.00@6.50; bulls \$7.00@10; feeders \$8.00@12; stockers \$7.00 to \$10.50 choice milch cows \$10@13; medium \$6.50@10; common \$4.50@6.50.

Calves—Receipts 159 head. The market \$100 lower. Best veals \$12.50@13.00 medium 8@12.50; common 5@8.

Hogs—Receipts 3,123 head. Prices on all grades steady except light pigs, which sold \$1.25 lower than Friday; best hogs 150 lbs. 16.10 to 17.10; pigs 150 down \$11@14.50; throwouts \$14.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 50 head no changes were noted in prices; best sheep \$8.00@8.50; bucks \$7.00 down; best lambs \$14@15; seconds \$9@13. Culls, \$5@9.

Butter—Country 35@37c lb. Eggs—Fresh, case count not sold. Canned 53c to 56c.

Personals.

Mr. T. R. Stults was in Louisville last week.

Mr. Ernest Harris made a business trip to Indiana last week.

Mrs. Kinnie Murrell was quite sick several days of last week.

Mrs. E. E. Spiller left for her home, Brady, Texas, last week.

Mr. B. F. Merkly, Campbellsville, was here a day or two ago.

Mr. Arnold Holt, Campbellsville, was in this city recently.

Mr. R. L. Faulkner, of Campbellsville, was here a few days since.

Mr. R. B. Dillon, of Breeding, made a business trip to Cincinnati last week.

Mr. D. M. Moore accompanied Mr. Ernest Harris to Louisville and Indiana.

Mr. T. W. Buchanan, of the Buchanan Lyon Co., spent last Thursday in Columbia.

Mr. W. P. Nunnally, Horse Cave, made his regular trip to Columbia a few days since.

Mr. Sam Bottoms of Campbellsville, was here last Wednesday, en route to Russell Springs.

Mrs. A. O. Taylor, who was quite sick several days of last week, has about recovered.

A. W. Cheek a leading farmer and citizen of the Casey Creek vicinity was in town last week.

Miss Sallie Diddle is visiting at the home of her brother, Mr. J. A. Diddle, Logan county.

Mr. Byron Montgomery, who is on duty at Fairfield, Ky., spent Sunday with his family, this place.

Mr. Delmer Burton, son of Mr. Frank Burton, is at home, on a short furlough, from Camp Mills, N. Y.

Mr. Barksdale Hamlett, editor of The News, made a business trip to Louisville and Frankfort last week.

Mr. R. C. Warren, of Jeffersonville, brother of Mrs. Hoskins Stapp, is spending a few weeks in Columbia.

Gen. Jas. Garnett, of Louisville, was here last Saturday, looking after some business and meeting his many friends.

Messrs. Geo. W. Whitlock and R. E. Wilson, Campbellsville, called to see the Columbia grocerymen a few days ago.

Mr. R. E. Tandy left last week, on a prospecting tour for a farm. He expected to visit Jefferson and Boone counties.

Miss Sallie Field's many friends would be glad to again see her out. She has been suffering with septic pains for several weeks.

Dr. James Menzies and family recently spent a delightful visit at the home of Mrs. Menzies' father, S. L. Kinnaird, Metcalfe, county.

Mr. S. A. Russell, of the Lebanon bar, made a professional visit to Columbia last week. He was accompanied by Mr. Dick Abell, also of Lebanon.

Mrs. W. H. Wilson and V. Sullivan, of Campbellsville, accompanied by Miss Lola Gentry, of Madisonville came over from C. Ville Wednesday spending a few hours here.

Mr. Sam Shreve, of this place, who has been employed in Louisville, for sometime, was reported to be dangerously ill last Thursday, suffering with a rising in his head. His family is with him.

Messrs. J. F. Patten and H. C. Fesse finished all they wanted to do at Lynch, Harlan county, and returned home last Monday night week. They reported that the mountains were covered with snow and police board-houses were scarce.

Mr. Geo. Yates, of Bowling Green, who travels for the sale of overalls, the factory being at Hopkinsville, was here a few days ago, taking orders.

Mr. Yates is a son of the late J. C. Yates, who was a native of Gradyville, and he has many relatives and friends in Adair county.

Surprise Dinner.

A great surprise was experienced by Mr. Sylvester Bennett last Thursday, when coming home at noon he found the house filled with his many friends and the table loaded with everything good to eat.

Mr. Bennett is 60 years old and is hearty and in good health.

After dinner was served the remainder of the day was spent in conversation and listening to good music and singing. One Present.

Las Animas, Colo.

Editor News:

As my subscription to your paper expires in a few days, am enclosing check for \$2.00 to keep my name on the News mailing list for another year. We are located in a busy little city in southeastern Colorado in the irrigated section of the Arkansas valley. It is surrounded by fine farming lands, sugar beets, alfalfa and wheat are the principles crops.

It is unusually cold here this winter. On New Years' morning it was 20 degrees below zero.

There has been snow on the ground since Dec. 19th, but is melting fast today, as it is much warmer.

Mrs. Hurt and myself are well satisfied here and I feel confident I will regain my health. Am feeling much better than when I came here, three months ago.

Wishing the News and all its readers a prosperous 1919.

I am, yours very Truly,
H. A. Hurt.

Big Fire.

Just as we go to press a telephone message informs us that Grinstead & Co's poultry building Lebanon, burned last night, \$15,000 worth of poultry destroyed, and all the buildings. The total loss will probably be \$75,000. The Company will seek new quarters and continue in business.

S. M. Burdette bought sixteen extra good work mules in Washington and Marion county, last week. Among them are some nicely matched teams sorrell's, greys, bays and blacks, cost from \$120 to \$215 each.

Heartburn, indigestion or distress of the stomach is instantly relieved by HERBINE. It forces the badly digested food out of the body and restores tone in the stomach and bowels. Sold by Paul Drug Co. Adv.

More dwelling houses are needed in Columbia.

Notice, Farmers!

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REVIEW OF YEAR THAT BROUGHT PEACE TO WORLD AFTER FOUR YEARS OF WAR

Germany and Her Allies Are Crushed and Forced to Accept Such Terms as Winners Dictate—United States Supplies Power That Turns Tide—President Wilson Joins Other Democratic Rulers of World in Great Peace Congress at Versailles—Old Nations Crumble and New Ones Are Formed—Russia Torn by Disorders.

By DONALD F. BIGGS.

More history has been made in the year 1918 than in any year that has passed since time began. This momentous twelve months' period comes to a close with the world at peace after more than four years of the most sanguinary fighting of this or any other age.

During the year great nations have crumbled, new nations have sprung into being, thrones have tottered and fallen, monarchs who once ruled hundreds of millions of people with an iron hand have fled for their lives or have fallen victim to the wrath of peoples intoxicated by their new-won freedom.

The coming of peace finds America and her allies strong and fully able to meet the responsibilities that come with victory. On the other hand it finds the nations responsible for the world cataclysm exhausted and torn by civil disorders that are born of defeat. It finds the once great empire of Austria-Hungary in ruins from which there are already rising new free nations. It finds the German empire disrupted and threatened with dissolution.

The end of the war finds Russia in the throes of civil war. The world gets only fragments of news regarding the real situation in the land of the former czar, but these fragments have told a terrible story of anarchy and class strife in which thousands of persons have perished, slain in bloody riots or ruthlessly executed by the bolshevik leaders who control a large part of the once great empire. Peace finds the menace of autocratic militarism supplanted by the menace of bolshevism, which is attempting to extend its anarchistic propaganda throughout the world.

But, amid all the uncertainties that peace has brought, the world rejoices that the last citadel of autocracy has been swept away before the rising tide of democracy, giving assurance that the millions who died upon the field of battle did not die in vain. Brighter days for all mankind have dawned with the passing of the year 1918.

HOW THE WAR WAS WON

The year opened with the opinion generally prevailing that the world war could not be brought to a conclusion in less than eighteen months. It was an open secret that the German high command was planning to make a supreme effort on the western front, and during the early days of 1918 it was known that many divisions of German troops, released from the Russian front, were being transferred to the west front in preparation for the grand offensive.

Interest during these days centered in events that were transpiring in Russia and in long-range peace discussions in which President Wilson and Chancellor von Hertling figured. On January 8 President Wilson, in an address to congress, promulgated the famous "14 points" which he declared should form the basis of world peace.

In Russia Premier Lenine and Foreign Minister Trotsky intrenched themselves in power by dissolving the constituent assembly which met at Petrograd January 18. On January 21 an all-Russian congress of soviets was convened to replace the constituent assembly. There was little activity on any front during the month, but on January 30 it was announced officially that American troops were holding front-line trenches in France, occupying a sector northwest of Toul.

The Americans holding this sector received their baptism of fire when they repulsed a vigorous German raid. The Americans lost two killed, four wounded and one missing. On February 5 the steamer Tuscania, carrying 2,179 American soldiers, was torpedoed and sunk, with a loss of 159 lives. On February 9 the Ukraine signed a separate treaty of peace with the central powers.

Conditions in Russia continued to be chaotic. The bolsheviks declared the war with Germany over but refused to sign the peace treaty demanded by Germany. The Germans thereupon renewed hostilities against Russia, capturing Revel, Russian naval base, and advancing on Petrograd. Lenine and Trotsky then announced that Russia was forced to accept the German peace terms. On March 3 the Russian delegates at Brest-Litovsk signed the peace treaty with Germany.

Germans Begin Great Drive.

On March 21 the long-heralded offensive of the Germans was launched. A terrific blow was delivered against the British lines on a front of more than 50 miles, extending from the River Oise, near La Fere, to the Senne river, about Croiselles. Wave after wave of the finest German troops were hurled at the British lines, and in a few days had advanced 15 miles. The British Fifth army at the point where it touched the French lines was routed, and for a time the allies faced disaster. The Germans continued to push southward, and at the end of 15 days

had advanced 47 miles from La Fere and were within six miles of Amiens. Here the advance was halted. In the meantime, on March 29, the allies, facing a catastrophe, at last agreed upon a unification of command, and General Foch, the brilliant French leader, was placed in supreme command of all the allied armies.

A few days after the launching of this drive, Paris was bombarded by a "mystery" gun which it was known was at least 62 miles away. On March 29, Good Friday, this long-range gun made a direct hit on a Paris church and 75 worshippers were killed.

On April 10, the Germans shifted their attack and began the second phase of their offensive—a drive against the British in Flanders with the channel ports as the objective. Here again the British were forced to give ground, but there was no break such as occurred earlier on the Somme front. The British and Portuguese were swept back along the River Lys. The Germans took the Messines ridge and threw 125,000 men against the British below Ypres. But the Ypres defenses held firm, and in the west the Germans failed in their efforts to reach Hazebrouck. The terrific drive spent itself and the Germans had failed to threaten the channel ports seriously.

On April 22 the British navy executed one of the spectacular feats of the war, blocking the channel of Zeebrugge, a German submarine base.

Germans Renew Offensive.

On May 27 the Germans renewed the offensive with a powerful attack between the Aisne and the Marne. In a day they swept over the Chemin-des-Dames on the heights north of the Aisne and crossed the river in a rush. Next they took Soissons and reached the Vesle. On they went to the Marne, extending their front on the river from Chateau-Thierry to Verneuil, and threatening Reims in their advance. The drive was halted with the Germans occupying a front 16 miles wide on the Marne.

In the meantime the Americans had won attention on May 28 by taking Cantigny on the Picardy front in a brilliant attack.

On May 25, German U-boats began operations off the coast of the United States, sinking 11 ships.

The German drive for Paris was resumed but the turning point was reached when on June 6 and 7 American marines were thrown across the path of the advancing army at Chateau-Thierry. The Americans not only stopped the Germans but drove them back two miles, capturing several hundred prisoners.

In an effort to unite the Somme salient with that of the Marne to provide a base for another move toward Paris, the Germans launched another heavy attack west of Noyon on June 10. They made considerable gains on a 20-mile front but the drive was halted within two days.

Austrian Offensive Is Fiasco.

Attention was transferred from France to Italy when on June 15 the Austrians opened an offensive on the Italian front from Asiago plateau to the sea. The attack proved a complete fiasco. It was repulsed at all points and the Italians pursued the fleeing Austrians across the Piave, taking 45,000 prisoners.

The German commanders made one last effort to break through to Paris when the crown prince's army group on July 15, the morning after the French national holiday, launched an offensive along a front from Chateau-Thierry to Massiges, 30 miles east of Reims.

This fifth and last phase of the great offensive failed most signally, being stopped on the third day. The American forces played a big part in this second decisive battle of the Marne. East of Chateau-Thierry the Germans forced a passage across the Marne and the Americans who opposed them were forced to fall back temporarily. Then, in a brilliant counter-attack, the Americans drove the Germans back across the Marne, taking 1,500 prisoners, including a complete brigade staff.

Allied Offensive Opens.

On July 18 General Foch assumed the offensive. He struck the crown prince's right flank a vital blow and on the first day the French and Americans fought their way for six miles along the Aisne, reaching the outskirts of Soissons. For two weeks the great counter-offensive continued. On July 29 the Americans met the crack divisions of German guards and defeated them in a stubborn battle at Serre. Soissons fell to the French on August 2 and by the following day the entire Soissons-Reims salient had been wiped out.

The indignation of the British people, aroused by the U-boat outrages perpetrated by the Germans, was intensified early in July when news was received of the sinking by a submarine of the hospital ship Llandovery Castle, carrying wounded men and nurses between Canada and England, causing a loss of 258 persons, including 12 nurses. The United States continued to speed up its war activities during July, and early in the month it

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Brockman.

Mr. Abner Brockman was born in Russell county, Ky., in 1851, died at his home at Absher Adair Co., Ky., Dec. 2, 1918, from a complication of diseases. He was married to Miss Josephine Grant in 1883. He is survived by his wife, three daughters and five sons. All the members of his family were ever ready to assist in waiting upon him in his great suffering, except two sons who were in France and could not be with their father, who loved them so dear and prayed for them daily. Our sympathy is with the dear devoted wife and loving children especially the boys who were in France, as their hearts were made so sad when they received word their father was dead. Cousin Abner joined the Christian church in early youth and lived a true member until death. He was always at church and Sunday school when his health would permit. He will not only be missed at home, and at church but by the entire neighborhood as he was always ready to aid his friends in any way he could. We will say in conclusion to each and every one who were near and dear to him in relationship

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A cousin,

S. I. A.

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was announced that Americans overseas on the way numbered 1,019,115.
The United States on July 7 agreed to allied action in Russia and preparations were begun for an allied military expedition into Siberia. On the same day Count von Mirbach, German ambassador to Russia, was slain at Moscow. On July 8 it was announced that the Murman coast of Russia had been thrown off bolshevik rule and invited aid from the allies. During July the first reports came from Russia of the execution of the former czar by a local soviet and these reports later were confirmed.

General Foch opened the second phase of his counter-offensive on August 8 when a surprise attack was launched on a 20-mile front in Picardy, the allies gaining seven miles at some points and taking 7,000 prisoners. The following day Haig's men gained 13 miles in Picardy and the next day the French, attacking on a 20-mile front, wiped out the Montdidier salient.

Foch Hammers Foe.
Then followed a series of sledge-hammer blows on all portions of the front, all fitting into the general scheme of attack worked out by the master mind of Foch. On August 20 Lassigny fell and the former Somme front was restored. British and French armies, aided by American units, continued the smash on the Somme front and on August 30 the Germans were hurled across the Somme. The British took Bapaume and were close to Peronne. Roye fell to the French and dozens of small towns were wrested from the invaders. Further north the British smashed the Hindenburg line and forced the Germans to begin a retreat from the Lys salient.

On September 12, the First American army, under the direct command of General Pershing, began a brilliant action which wiped out the difficult St. Mihiel salient in three days. The Americans took 20,000 prisoners in this action.

Serbian, French and Italian forces, on September 18, launched a big drive against the Bulgars in Macedonia. Almost simultaneously the British broke the Turk lines in the Holy Land. The Turkish army was shattered, and by September 27 had lost 45,000 men in prisoners. In the meantime the allies smashed the Hindenburg line along a 22-mile front in the St. Quentin sector, and it was announced at Washington that the United States now had 1,750,000 men across the sea to aid in crushing the crumbling armies of the enemy.

The first decisive break in the ranks of the central empires came on September 27, when General Malinoff, commander of the Bulgar armies which were routed before the advancing Serbs and French, asked for an armistice. On September 30 Bulgaria accepted the armistice terms proposed by the allies and surrendered unconditionally.

Teutons Move for Peace.

Turkey moved for peace on October 4 and the German people were thrown into a panic as they saw their allies crumbling. Prince Max, who had now become German chancellor, addressed a note to President Wilson, asking that steps be taken immediately to conclude an armistice and to open peace negotiations. President Wilson answered by asking whether he spoke for the people or the ten rulers of the empire and whether the proposal was based on an acceptance of the president's 11 peace points. Meanwhile the drive on the west front continued, and the Germans were driven from much ground that they had held since 1914. The Hindenburg line was smashed at many points. Pershing's men broke the foe's main line of defense west of the Meuse and after days of bitter fighting cleared the Germans out of Argonne forest. The Germans were forced to abandon the Chemin des Dames and to retreat on a long line from Laon as far east as Argonne.

Germany sent another note to President Wilson on October 12, accepting the latter's 14 peace principles and urging the president to transmit its proposal for an armistice to the allies. Prince Max assured the president that by reason of constitutional changes the existing German government spoke for the people. President Wilson replied two days later, rejecting the German proposals, declaring that any armistice must be granted by the military commanders and must guarantee the continued supremacy of the allied arms.

The answer of the allied armies to the German peace proposals was to deliver still harder blows at the retreating enemy. In the north the Belgian army, led by King Albert, co-operating with the British, began to sweep the Germans from the Belgian coast. On October 17 the Germans were driven from Ostend and Bruges and the British occupied Lille. The whole west front was in motion. The allies swept eastward through Belgium and through the industrial regions of France.

Chancellor Max, on October 21, sent another peace note to President Wilson, denying the charges that the Germans had been guilty of atrocities on land and sea, and again giving assurances that the new government represented the people of Germany. President Wilson replied two days later, agreeing to transmit the request for an armistice to the allies.

Italians Rout Austrians.

As this note was delivered the allies were smashing the Germans at all points on the western front and on October 24 the Italians launched a great offensive against the Austrians on the Piave front, who within a few days were in headlong flight with the Italians in pursuit. The Americans continued to smash the Germans in vicious attacks west of the Meuse.

The month of November opened with the German armies facing utter rout, the armies of her allies completely

shattered and the end in sight. Turkey surrendered unconditionally to the British and the Austrians begged for an armistice, while their armies were in full flight. The allied war council at Versailles began to prepare the terms to be submitted to the Germans.

The American First army smashed the German lines at Grand Pre and advanced seven miles west of the Meuse as the enemy line cracked.

Austria-Hungary, on November 3, accepted the armistice terms which provided for unconditional surrender, hostilities ceasing at three o'clock November 4.

On November 5, President Wilson notified Germany to apply to Marshal Foch for terms, he having been informed that they had been prepared by the allied war council.

German envoys were appointed and approached the allied lines but in the meantime the allied armies did not lessen the pressure they were exerting on the enemy. The Americans, having inflicted a severe defeat on the enemy, clearing the whole front between the Meuse and the Aisne, rapidly advanced toward Sedan, cutting the vital communications between Metz and the long German line extending to the north. The Germans, as a result of the American advance, faced the necessity of undertaking a general retreat to save their armies from being cut off.

On November 9 the kaiser abdicated and the crown prince renounced his claims to the throne. The government of Germany passed into the control of the social democrats and Herr Ebert was made chancellor. The kaiser fled to Holland and was permitted to remain there by the Dutch authorities. At the same time various other German princes abdicated and soldiers and workmen's councils sprang into existence at many points.

Germans Sign Armistice.

On November 11 the German envoys signed the armistice which amounted practically to unconditional surrender. Under the terms of the armistice Germany agreed to evacuate all invaded territory and retire behind the Rhine, the allies to follow and hold all important crossings of the Rhine. The Germans agreed to surrender the greater part of their navy and thousands of heavy guns and airplanes, rendering them unable to renew hostilities.

The armistice became effective at 11 a. m., Paris time, November 11. Thus the great world war virtually came to an end, although technically it will end only with the signing of the peace treaty.

With the cessation of hostilities revolution spread through Germany and Austria. Emperor Charles of Austria abdicated and a people's government was set up.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg remained in supreme command of the German armies and began to direct the retirement of the Germans in accordance with the terms of the armistice.

Carrying out the terms of the armistice the Germans surrendered 71 warships to the allies on November 21. Conditions were very unsettled in Germany during the closing weeks of the year, the socialist government apparently sharing power with the soldiers and workmen's councils. Plans were under discussion for the summoning of a constituent assembly to determine the future character of the government but activities of the radical socialist element under the leadership of Herr Liebknecht threatened to disrupt the entire former empire.

On November 29 President Wilson announced that he would head the American delegation to the peace conference and that the other delegates would be Secretary of State Lansing, Col. E. M. House, Henry White, former ambassador to France, and Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, United States military representative on the supreme war council. The president, accompanied by the other peace delegates and a large party of assistants, sailed for France December 4.

President Wilson arrived at Brest December 13 and proceeded to Paris, where he was given an enthusiastic reception. He at once entered into conference with the allied leaders, in preparation for the opening of the peace conference in January.

British, French, American and Belgian armies of occupation advanced into Germany as the Germans retired in accordance with the armistice, the allied armies reaching the Rhine during the early days of December.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

Practically every phase of American life felt the dominating influence of war throughout the year 1918.

In the field of national legislation woman's suffrage and nation-wide prohibition were urged as war measures. The woman's suffrage amendment was defeated in the senate October 1, after having passed the house. A nation-wide prohibition measure, to become effective June 30, 1919, was enacted by congress and approved by the president November 22. On September 6 President Wilson had ordered the manufacture of malt liquor stopped on December 1, as a food conservation measure.

The government, early in the year, began to tighten its control over industry and business for the purpose of furthering war efforts and protecting the public. On January 16, to relieve a serious coal shortage which threatened to delay the shipment of war supplies to France, Fuel Administrator Garfield ordered a general shutdown of industry and business in all states east of the Mississippi river for a period of five days and ten succeeding Mondays. On February 13 the order for heatless Mondays was rescinded.

Congress increased the safeguards thrown about war industries by passing the "sabotage" bill, carrying penalties of \$10,000 fine and 30 years' imprisonment for destruction of war materials or interference with war industries. President Wilson signed this measure on April 20. The government also prosecuted vigorously many persons accused of violation of the espionage act. On August 17, 100 members of the I. W. W. were convicted of disloyalty in the federal court at Chicago, after a trial lasting several months.

Government control of the railroads was followed during this year by government control of all telegraph and telephone lines. Congress on July 13 authorized the president to take control of the wires and the government assumed control on July 31. On November 17, the government also took control of all Atlantic cable lines.

The first general election since the United States entered the war was held on November 5. The Republicans won both houses of congress, the senate by a majority of two and the house by a margin of more than forty.

During September, October and November the entire country was swept by a serious epidemic of Spanish influenza. Thousands of soldiers in the army camps and other thousands of civilians succumbed thereto and to pneumonia.

The country was surprised on November 22 by the resignation of William G. McAdoo as secretary of the treasury and director general of the railroads. Representative Carter Glass of Virginia was named to succeed Mr. McAdoo as secretary of the treasury December 5.

On November 28 Governor Stephens of California commuted to life imprisonment the death sentence of Thomas J. Mooney, convicted in connection with the death of ten persons from a bomb explosion in San Francisco during a preparedness parade July 22, 1916.

Plan for making the United States navy second to that of no other country for 1925 were disclosed to congress by Rear Admiral Badger, chairman of the executive committee of the general board of the navy December 12.

FOREIGN

The map of Europe was being remade as the year 1918 came to a close. The Czechoslovak republic was already in existence before the close of the war, having been recognized as an independent belligerent government by the United States, Great Britain, France and Italy, but the coming of peace saw the formal establishment of this new government at Prague. The end of the war also practically assured the rising of a great new Poland, made up of most, if not all, of the territory divided up years ago among Germany, Austria and Russia. Finland threw off the shackles placed upon her by Russia and out of the turmoil of civil war emerged as a free and independent nation. The peoples of other smaller subject states asserted their independence.

Civil war continued to threaten the new republic of China throughout the year. Hsu Shih Chang was elected president of the republic on September 6 and during the next few months reports indicated a possibility of an agreement being reached between the northern and southern sections of the country.

Peru and Chile were reported on the brink of war during the closing weeks of the year. The trouble between these countries was an outgrowth of the nitrate war of years ago in which Chile won Taona and Arica.

Dr. Sidonia Paes, president of Portugal, was shot and killed at Lisbon, December 15. The assassin was killed by the crowd that witnessed the crime. Two days later Admiral Canto Y. Castro was elected president of Portugal. On December 16 the Finnish diet elected General Mannerheim regent of Finland.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Labor unrest, resulting in many strikes, threatened to seriously hamper the government's war preparations early in the year but through a spirit of co-operation shown by both labor and capital the danger was averted and there was little labor trouble during the greater part of the year.

During the early days of the year dissatisfaction appeared among the workers in the shipyards and by February 12 the situation had assumed a serious aspect with strikes in effect in five yards. By February 16 the strike had spread still further in spite of an advance in wages announced by the labor adjustment board.

On February 17, President Wilson, in a letter to William L. Hutcheson, head of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, concerning the ship carpenters' strike, denied the right of labor to strike at that critical juncture. "Will you co-operate or will you obstruct?" the president asked. The workmen responded to the president's appeal and the strike was declared off. At the same time Secretary of Labor Wilson announced the personnel of a national board of labor, to be composed of representatives of both labor and capital. On February 24 this board opened a conference for the purpose of establishing a basis for the settlement of disputes during the war. Former President William H. Taft, chosen by the employers, and Frank P. Walsh, selected by the labor organizations, alternated as chairman. This conference, on March 29, reached an agreement providing that all labor disputes arising during the war should be submitted to a board of mediation. This agreement was adhered to by both employers and employees and compara-

tively few strikes occurred during the remainder of the year.

DISASTERS

Fires, railroad accidents and explosions took a heavy toll of human life on land during the year 1918 while the elements combined with the torpedoes of the German U-boats to send thousands of innocent persons, including women and children, to their death at sea.

Fifty-two children met death in a fire which destroyed a convent at Montreal, Canada, February 14. February 24 the liner Florizel, bound from St. Johns, N. F., to New York, was wrecked by a blizzard near Cape Race and 92 lives were lost.

Seventy inmates of an insane asylum at Norman, Okla., were killed in a fire which destroyed that institution April 13.

On May 1 the Savannah liner City of Athens was sunk in a collision with a French cruiser off the Delaware coast and 66 lives were lost. On May 13 nearly a hundred persons were killed by explosions in the Aetna Chemical plant near Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sixty-three persons, including well-known circus performers, perished when a circus train was wrecked at Gary, Ind., June 22. Fifty persons were killed by the collapse of a building at Sioux City, Ia., June 29.

A small factory explosion in England killed 50 persons July 1 and on the following day an explosion in a munitions plant near Syracuse, N. Y., killed 16. Eighty-five merry-makers perished when an excursion boat sank in the Illinois river July 5. A hundred persons were killed in a collision between two trains near Nashville, Tenn., July 9.

A tornado swept a part of Minnesota August 21, killing 50 persons at Tyler and Connors.

On October 6 the United States transport Otranto was sunk in collision off the Irish coast and 450 persons lost their lives. Four hundred were lost when the British mail boat Leinster was torpedoed and sunk October 10.

A series of terrific explosions in a shell-loading plant at Morgan, N. J., on October 3 killed 94 persons and destroyed a vast amount of property. A severe earthquake which caused the death of 150 persons was reported in Porto Rico October 11. Great forest fires raged in northeastern Minnesota during October. Many towns were destroyed and about 1,000 lives were lost. On October 25 the steamship Princess Sophia was wrecked on the Alaskan coast and 343 were lost.

Ninety-eight persons were killed November 1 in a wreck on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit lines. On November 21, about 1,500 persons were reported killed by the explosion of German munition trains en route from Belgium to Germany.

One of the most unusual cases in maritime history was that of the United States navy collier Cyclops, which disappeared at sea while bound from the West Indies to an American Atlantic port. Announcement was made April 14 that the boat, with 293 persons on board, was a month overdue. Not a single trace of the boat or its passengers and crew was ever found, and the fate of the vessel is a complete mystery.

NECROLOGY

Death took a heavy toll among men and women prominent in public life during the year 1918. The list includes the following:

January 13, United States Senator James H. Brady of Idaho; January 14, Maj. A. F. Gardner, former congressman from Massachusetts, who resigned to enter the army; January 30, United States Senator William Hughes of New Jersey.

February 2, John L. Sullivan, former heavyweight champion, at West Abington, Mass.; February 10, Abdul Hamid, former sultan of Turkey; February 14, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, former British ambassador to America.

March 6, John Redmond, Irish Nationalist leader, at London; March 9, George von L. Meyer, former cabinet member and diplomat, at Boston.

April 12, United States Senator R. F. Broussard of Louisiana; April 14, United States Senator William Joel Stone of Missouri.

May 14, James Gordon Bennett, proprietor of the New York Herald, at Paris.

June 3, Ramon M. Valdez, president of Panama; June 4, Charles Warren Fairbanks, former vice president, at Indianapolis.

July 3, Mohammed V, sultan of Turkey; Viscount Rhonda, British food controller, and United States Senator Benjamin R. Tillman of South Carolina; July 27, Gustav Kobbe, American author and critic.

August 8, Max Rosenthal, famous artist, at Philadelphia; August 12, Anna Held, famous actress, at New York; August 14, United States Senator Jacob H. Gallinger of New Hampshire; August 23, United States Senator Ollie M. James of Kentucky.

September 17, Cardinal John M. Farley, archbishop of New York; September 25, John Ireland, Catholic archbishop of St. Paul.

October 25, Charles Lecocq, French composer.

November 4, Mrs. Russell Sage, widow of famous financier, at New York; Dr. Andrew White, noted educator and diplomat; November 8, Robert J. Collier, editor and publisher; November 15, Gen. H. C. King, soldier and author, in New York; November 19, Dr. C. R. Van Hise, president of University of Wisconsin; Joseph F. Smith, president of Mormon church.

December 2, Edmond Rostand, famous French playwright and poet. (Copyright, 1918, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

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Lindsey-Wilson.

Societies.

The Columbia Debating Society is progressing very nicely this term. Six new members have been enrolled. The society was honored last Friday night by the presence of three of the L. W. T. S. teachers, Misses Alma and Mary Goode and Florence Harris.

Two of the former members of the C. D. S., Messrs. Popplewell and Condliff, were visiting us a few days ago, and Mr. Ralph Garnett will be with us in a few days.

Ad Astra is the girls society of Lindsey-Wilson.

It was organized for the purpose of training the young to think and speak in such a way as to entertain and instruct. Ad Astra means "to the stars" and our motto is "Semper Fidelis," "Always Faithful."

In our work we endeavor to reach our motto ever proving our fidelity to this enlightening and ennobling work.

The following program was rendered in the L. W. T. S., reception room, Friday evening, Jan. 17.

Song—By Society.

Devotional—Miss Rhodus.

Duties of members—Prof. R. V. Bennett.

War Story—Sallie Hudson.

Violin Solo—Mrs. R. V. Bennett.

"Is False Beauty a Crime?"—Miss

Alma Goode.

Piano Solo—Ava Lockard.

"Why I have never married"—Miss

Harris.

Reading—Miss Mary Goode.

Current Events—Esther Whitlock.

Journal—Leota Shreve.

Lucy Montgomery,

Rachel Johnson,

Program committee.

Yes, the F. L. S. of Lindsey-Wilson is continuing full blast as the meeting of Jan. 10th proved.

The opening song by the society was followed by devotional exercises by the chaplain.

The roll call answered by quotations from Shakespear and the reading of the minutes came in their respective turns. One new member was by ballot admitted to the Society. Then followed the old and new business.

The motion was made and carried that the F. L. S., entertain the school at their next social meeting the first Saturday in February.

The debate proved to be exceedingly interesting; The subject being,—"Resolved, That if a person had hold of a tiger's tail, that its better to hold on than to turn loose."

Affirmative, Revs. Thomas and Ashby.

Negative, Rev. Vire and Mr. Walker. This subject caused such a stir as to cause three members of the Faculty to honor the Society by their presence.

The fun began as the first speaker arose and grew as each speaker had the floor.

The affirmative proved that it would be better to hold on to the tiger's tail, in spite of wonderful arguments to the contrary, so the judges decided.

The members of the Faculty present seemed to enjoy the debate as well as the rest of the interesting program very much, so in behalf of the F. L. S., we extend to all a hearty

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welcome.

Publicity committee.

Athletics.

The outlook for athletics is very bright. Much new athletic material has come into school since the holidays. If this continues the commu-

nity will see some excellent athletic demonstrations on Field Day.

We expect to have some old Greek sports that require much skill and strength.

We have had regular Basket Ball practice and a fast team has been developed.

Students Prayer-meeting.

The students prayer meeting is every Tuesday night just after supper. Much interest is being manifested. A program for each service is posted on the bulletin board in the hall of the college.

The aim and motto for this term of school is "Every student a christian when they leave us." Special emphasis is given on the importance of being a christian at each service.

Every one is invited to attend our services.

Notice.

All persons owing Lindsey-Wilson Training School for board or tuition, for the fall term, 1917, and the spring term, 1918, will please see me at once and settle same. The Board of Managers are anxious to collect all back accounts at once.

Elmer Ashby, Collector.

SURGEONS agree that in case of Cuts, Burns, Bruises and Wounds, the FIRST TREATMENT is most important. When an EFFICIENT antiseptic is applied promptly, there is no danger of infection and the wound begins to heal at once. For use on man or beast, BOROZONE is the IDEAL ANTISEPTIC and HEALING AGENT. Buy it now and be ready for an emergency. Sold by Paull Drug Co. Adv

For Sale.

A couple of pair of good mules, coming 3 and 4 years old.

J. T. Goodman, Columbia, Ky.

12-26

A good remedy for a bad cough is BALLARD'S HOREHOUND SYRUP. It heals the lungs and quits irritation. Sold by Paull Drug Co. Adv

Mr. R. L. Allen is one of Adair's best tobacco growers, and every year he remembers The News by presenting a few twists. His donation is appreciated, and we trust that he will realize an extra good price for his crop.

Elmer Baker, son of Arthur J. Baker, Casey Creek, was badly hurt last week by a runaway mule.

Gradatim.

Heaven is not reached at a single bound;

But we build the ladder by which we rise

From the lowly earth to the vaulted skies,

And we mount to the summit round by round.

I count this thing to be grandly true:

That a noble deed is a step toward God—

Lifting the soul from the common sod

To a purer air and a broader view.

We rise by things that are under our feet;

By what we have mastered of good and gain:

By the pride deposed and the passion slain,

And the vanquished ills that we hourly meet,

We hope, we aspire, we resolve, we trust,

When the morning calls us to life and light:

But our hearts grow weary, and ere the night

Our lives are trailing the sordid dust.

We hope, we resolve, we aspire, we pray,

And we think that we mount the air on wings,

Beyond the recall of sensual things,

While our feet still cling to the heavy clay.

Wings for the angels, but feet for the men!

We may borrow the wings to find the way—

We may hope, and resolve, and aspire, and pray

But our feet must rise, or we fall again.

Only in dreams is a ladder thrown

From the weary earth to the sapphire walls;

But the dreams depart, and the vision falls,

And the sleeper wakes on his pillow of Stone.

Heaven is not reached at a single bound;

But we build the ladder by which we

rise
From the lowly earth to the vaulted skies.

And we mount to the summit round by round.

J. G. Holland.

Camp Jackson, S. C.

Dec. 31, 1918.

The following is a letter received by Mr. Frank Judd of this place, from his brother, Mr. Fred Judd who has been in the service six year:

My dear Brother and family:—

I will now try and write you a few lines to see how you are getting along and to let you know I am still living after the war.

I went all through and never saw a battle, some record, eh? But it was not my fault for I was ready and willing to go any time but they kept us men this side for instructors. I guess if I had waited until I was drafted I would have gotten to have gone across alright. But it is too late now so I guess I am just as well off.

How is Willie getting along? Is he out with Mrs. Scott yet?

Has Columbia changed any since I was there? I guess they took a lot of the men from there to the army didn't they?

Did any of my old friends get killed over there? I heard that Luther Antle got wounded.

Well brother I don't know of any thing much to write so will close for this time. Please write to me real soon and tell all the news. Tell Minnie, Bonnie and Willie to write to me. I wish to all.

From Fred.

Hdq. Co. 48th Inf.

Camp Jackson, S. C.

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